stroy slavery. If I could save the union without freeing the slaves, I would do it. If I could save the union by freeing all the slaves I would do it.'

"He thought to save the union by freeing the slaves and the great-Proclamation was prepared and signed and slavery ferever destroyed and the union preserved. The war was undoubtedly prolonged by a false sentiment held by many of our best people of the loyal states and some of our greatest commanders. And for a long time even the President would not consent to the arming of the colored men, who had come within the union lines. But the necessity was finally forced upon the government and the result was most gratifying. Many thousands were armed and their drilling commenced. Men that had never known what a gun was, were sent to the front with but a few days of preparation. "One of our great commanders in his report of a great battle won, in describing the good work of the different commands, had this to say, of the colored man, which set at rest forever all doubt as to his efficiency as a solder; "And the colored troops fought nobly."

"Four millions in bondage; their

"And the colored troops fought nobly."

"Four millions in bondage; their shackles could, be heard clanking throughout every southern slate. For many years before the great conflict began, about all that the United States marshalls did was to return to the south the colored men, who had run away from their masters.

"But a day of deliverance came, the day we celebrate, Emancipation day. Abraham Lincoln, taking the pen and with one mighty stroke, as a lightning flash, the bonds were severed, in a twinkling, four millions of human beings were changed from slaves to freemen. We have all heard of Sherman's march through Georgia, "but there are but few of us who know of the destruction and suffering caused by that great army, which cut the Confederacy in two and done so much to bring about a final surrender of all the Confederate forces. There were thousands of colored man and said, "My man, where are you people going." Looking at the general with an earnestness, he said, "Well, boss, we is going just where you white men are going."

"That colored man, in his answer to A Story of Progress.

"That colored man, in his answer to Sherman, told the story of their progress from that time to the present. Truly he has been going where the white man goes. You find him a professor in our colleges, superintendent in our schools; look in our state legislatures, he is there; the professions of law, medicine and ministry, he is there, yes, and at the capitol of the nation you find him filling high and responsible positions, and he has kept his word and is still going where the white man goes.

antion, you find him filling high and responsible positions, and he has kept his word and is still going where the white man goes.

"When we consider the limited opportunities he has had, his progress has been most wonderful. Born and raised in slavery and his fathers before him with all means of progress closed against him. It was without hope of any condition other than slavery, the world must admit that he is entitled to all the rights accorded to other men for his wonderful progress.

"Now we are inclined to believe that the Union soldiers, the Good Lord and Abraham Lincoln were the combination that did the work and what they did they sid well. The Proclamation that Jrings us here to-day was issued September 22, 1853, and was a note of warning to the states in rebelion to Jay down their arms and obey the lawful government or it would have full force and effect on January 1, 1864. Had the Confederacy acknowledged the Washington government them slavery would have had another lease on life and the conflict would have been continued. It was agreed among the best statesmen of that day that the Union could not be maintained one-half slave and the other half free and slavery had to go.

"But, my friends, why talk about these things now? The war is long since over; the conflict is a thing of the past; the black man i. free and by enactment is entitled to all the rights and privileges of any other man. How well they have improved their opportunities this day can testify. The past is gone; the present is ours. Let us improve the present and future by the experience of the past. If we do this, I feel sure that in the near future the color lines that now show dimly will be wholly whiped out.

"I cannot let the opportunity pass without calling your attention to some name; that should be dear to the heart of the colored people. To-day Abraham Lincoln is the central figure, but he should be surrounded with a galaxy of names that will go down in history as champions of human liberty long, years before the rebellion: Charle

Sumner, Wender, Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Horace Greeley, John C. Freemont, Frederic Douglas, "My friends I esteem it a great honor to be with you to-day and as the mayor of the city, extend to you one and all the hospitalities and freedom of the city of Wheeling. I know you will be well cared for and well fed, for Old Virginia never three getting up good dinners for the atranger within her gates. I know the colored people of our city; it has been my good fortune to sit at the same table with some of them years ago.

The mayor's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause and when he had concluded, Professor Jones introduced Miss Ada M. Hawkins, who read the Emancipation Proclamation in a very creditable manner. Miss Hawkins is a clever clocutionist. Following Miss Hawkins, the Opera House band rendered a pleasing seizetion, after which Professor Jones and it was his pleasant duty to introduce the speaker of the day. He characterized the meetings of colored people on occasions of this kind as being very beneficial to the race and the community in which they lived; it gave them an opportunity to hear all the leading orators of their race. They had with them one of the "Big Four." "We have heard Langston, Bruce and Dauglass and now will have the chance to hear Senator John M. Lynch, of Mississippi." The apseaker spoke in glowing terms of the work these men had done in advancing the race and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Stephen Douglass.

Senator Lynch's Speech.

As Mr. Lynch advanced to address

Senator Lynch's Speech.

As Mr. Lynch advanced to address the audience, the audience arose to their feet and made the valley ring with cheers, and it was several mo-ments before the distinguished gentle-

ments before the distinguished gentleman could proceed.

He began by saying he was glad to be with the people of Wheeling, and able to celebrate the thirty-third anniversary of the Emancipation of his race on the soll of the state in which John Brown had sacrificed his life, as a pioneer of the question of the abolishment of slavery.

He then branched out and compared the condition of the colored race today with what it was previous to the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and also spoke of the condition of the colored people in the south. In this connection the speaker said the conditions were greatly improved, exthis connection the speaker said the conditions were greatly improved, excepting in regard to elections in which the negro has no justice at all. He is intimidated the poils and has no show whatever in casting his vote according to the dictates of his own judgment. In connection with the treatment of the colored people by the whites, he said it had been fully demonstrated that the better class of the white citizens, the educated class, were in sympathy with the black man, and would do all in their power to advance their interests. It is only the lower classes of whites who have ever said a discouraging word or ever tried to put down an honest, hard working negro.

He's Against Colonization.

For this reason Benator Lynch ex-

For this reason Senator Lynch ex-pressed bimself against negros leav-

ing the country, either for Africa, or

ing the country, either for Africa, or any foreign shore, their home is America, in America they were born, and in America they should die. There is no good to come of colonization in foreign lands and it would only be a question of time until discontent would reign and the people would once more seek their former homes in free America. The colored population should slay here and fight out any disadvantages that confronts them.

The destiny of the race is in their own keeping and knowing this they should endeavor by their deeds to build up their standing in the community in which they live. Every colored man should be industrious, he should save his money by being economical in his living, he should be polite to all and rade to none, by this, he would soon advance his race to a level never before attained, and never even hoped for.

The speaker said the occasion was

radua to home, by this, he would soon advance his race to a level never before attained, and never even hoped for.

The speaker said the occasion was of such a nature that while politics child not be discussed appropriately, still the fact that the Emancipation of the slaves was in its pelf brought about by politics, matters of a political nature could not be entirely dislessociated from the eglebration, and that it was every colored voters duty to vote for the party and policy that would undoubtedly benefit him most.

He spoke in glowing terms of Lincoln and the men who fought and died that the shackles about the necks of the 5,000,000 slaves might be shattered and the black man set free. He pictured the negro as a slave and the negro as a slave and the negro as a successful man. He urged the people to educate their children and to give them a practical education that would fit them for business. Don't bring up all your boys wifth the intention that they be made a doctor, bring up all your boys wifth the intention that they be made a doctor, preacher or even a lawyer, but make them business men, and infuse into their minds business ideas. Don't educate all your daughters, expecting they will be school teachers, but give them practical lessons on house keeping. There are too many doctors, lawyers and preachers now for them all to make a good living, and the supply of school teachers is abundant.

Senator Lynch spoke in this strain for some time and was many times applauded to the echo. His address abounded with common sense expressed in a most eloquent manner, and when he had finished the crowd cheered him to the echo.

ed him to the echo.

After Senator Lynch had concluded, the races announced, took place. There were two of them, a trotting race and a bicycle race, both of which were very interesting. The trotting race was between Gyp-

Interesting.
The trotting race was between Gypsy Boy, Dalsy Wheat and Butcher Boy. Only two heats were required to decide the race and the horses finished in the order named. The first heat was made in 2:59½, and the second in 2:55%.
The bicycle race was won by Charley Scott, in 3:08, with Morris Carpenter a close second.

After the races the crowd repaired to the dancing floor, where dancing to the music of the Opera House orchestra was indulged in until 6 o'clock.

In the evening a grand banquet was given at Turber hall, which was largely attended, and was a most enjoyable feature of the day. The best colored people of the city and many from other cities were present and participated in the festivities. At 9 o'clock Senator Lynch made a short address and this was followed with dancing, which was kept up until a late hour. At midnight an elegant banquet was given and discussed in a hearty manner. The menu was as follows:

MENU.

Consonwe Innerial

MENU.

Consomme Imperial.
Celery. Queen Olives. Sliced Tomatoes.
Escalioped Oysiers, Maryland Style.
French Peas.
Brolled Spring Chicken, Maltre D'Hotel.
Mashed Potatoes.
Potato Salad. Cream Slaw.
Cold Ham.
Vanilla Ice Cream. Assorted Cake.
Coffee. Tea.
Cheese.

Cheese. Fruit, Etc.

It was a fitting close of the celebra-tion of Emancipation day and the committee having the affair in charge, are to be congratulated on the result of their efforts.

If Pestered Day and Night

With nervousness, take Hostetter's Stom ach Bitters, which invigorate and tran-quillizes the nervous system. The basis of recovery is a reform in errors of digestion. The epigastric nerve and brain are united in the closest bond of sympathy, so that dyspeptic symptoms in the gastric region are always accompanied by hurtful relax pervous action. Both are remedied by the Bitters, which also cures materia, brouseness, rheumatism and kidney

MY little boy, when two years of age, was taken very Ill with clood flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colle. Cholera and Diarrhoca Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but clowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the Remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do,—Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion County, Florida.

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla posses and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood discuses, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

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Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or

DISSOLUTION-JOHN BECKER & CO

NOTICE.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of John Becker & Co., Jewelers and Opticians, has been dissolved, Henry W. Etz. retiring. The business will be continued as John Becker & Co. Thanking our friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, we hope to have a fair continuace of the same in the future. uance of the same in the future.

All persons having claims against the firm will present the same for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves in-debted will please call and make a settle-Respectfully,

# JOHN BECKER & CO.,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS, 3527 JACOB STREET.

### THE GAS BOARD.

Investigating Committee Reports to the City Council.

#### SHORTAGE OVER TWO THOUSAND

Dollars, which will be Collected from the Person or Persons Responsible - Last Night's Meeting of Conneil - Various Items of Routine Bustuess Transacted. City Clerk's Monthly Report-Conneil Committees Report.

night. Mr. P. F. Farrell presided in the first branch and Mr. A. R. Campbell was in the second branch chair.

in the second branch chair.

The members present were as follows:
First branch—Britt, Butts, Davisson,
Ebeling, Farrell, Haller, Kalbitzer, Robinson, Zwicker; total, 9.
Second branch—Baird, Bender, Bodley, Campbell, Falr, Haline, John Hess,
Lindsay, Retzer, Taylor, Utermohlen,
Waterhouse, Wells, Wendel; total, 15.
The absentees were:
First branch—Irwin, McKelvey, Menkemeller, Otto, Paull, Richards; total, 6.
Second branch—Arndt, Britt, Elliott,
Frew, Hamilton, Herman Hess, Loos,
Potter, Stathers, Uselton, Williams,
Wills, Maxwell; total, 13.
City Clerk Dannenberg's monthly report of expenditures and balances was as
follows:
Departs, Appropria, Expendit No.

Contingent 23,000 00   Electric light	tures, 13,778 66 1 20,343 93	nnces.
lie works— 10e levy\$ 23,000 00 \$ Contingent 23,000 00 \$ Electric light	13,778 00 ;	t 9 999 00
Contingent 23,000 00 S Electric light	13,778 00 1	00 999 00
Contingent 23,000 00 Electric light	20 242 02	
Electric light		2,656 07
The Court of the last	-0,010 00	2,000 01
loun 10,850 00		10,880 00
Fire Depart-	*******	10,000 00
ment 22,765 00	21,077 27	11,687 73
Health De-		11/001 10
inent 9,000 00	8,012 91	986 09
Markets 2,500 00	2,087,84	412 16
Police 'De-	Charles and the	Contract of
partment . 26,830 00	17,562 10	9,267.90
City prison 4,100 00	3,123 74	976 20
Scales and	DASH TELEVISION	210 20
weighing . 650 00	418 87	201 13
Real estate 2.100 00	1,170 71	929 29
Cemeteries . 1,000 00	G16 05	253 95
Salaries 7,300	5,672 81	2,227 10
Contingent	SAADO SAAD	State Land State
Expenses . 7,591 76	5,733 00	1,858 16
Compromise		District San
loan 2,503 74	1.251 37	1,252-37
Loan of 1877, 12,660 00	12,660 00	
Loun of 1881. 12,938 50	*******	12,938 50
Water bo'd., 104,284 82		**********
Gas board 95,000 co	76,779 56	18,220 44
Loan of 1885. 23,760 00	23,760 00	********
Collection of		
taxes 3,500 00	1,148 83	2,351 17
Main street		
bridge loan-		
1st series 1,372 50	1,372 50	********
2d series 4,170 00	********	4,170 00
Main street	DISTRIBUTE OF THE SECOND	
stone br'ge 13,750 00	********	13,7 2 00

Totals ...\$124,656 32 Totals ...\$123,655 32

The committee on markets reported bills amounting to \$12; ordered paid. The committee reported, too, the bid of Joseph Vogler, ir., for roofing the Fifth ward market building at \$211 75, to be paid out of next year's appropriation. There was objection to such a course, and a motion to refer to the city solicitor was passed.

The committee on scales recommended the removal of two scales; the desired action was postponed until further investigation.
The committee on cemeteries reported bills, \$288 45; ordered paid.

The committee on cemeteries reported bills, \$288 45; ordered paid. At this point proceedings in the second branch were enlivened in great shape by the reading of the report of the commit-tee of council to investigate the affairs of the gas board preceding the present board. The report in full was as fol-

The Gas Board Investigation.

lows:

The Gas Board Investigation.

To His Honor the Mayor and Council of the City of Wheeling:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee appointed to examine the affairs of the gas office and works respectfully reports the following discrepancies as per statement atached:

Commencing on November 14, 1893, when the following board of gas trustees was elected by the council of the city of Wheeling, E. Buckman, H. H. Dunlevy and E. M. Holliday, and at a meeting of the board of gas trustees held on November 20, 1893, all members being present, they elected W. H. Fee, secretary; W. R. Isham, assistant secretary and J. B. Wilkle, collector.

We find in delinquent accounts there have been accounts marked paid and not entered in the cash book from November 29, 1893, to October 8, 1895, making a shortage of \$217.34.

We also find in delinquent accounts the sum of \$58.20 collected and not marked paid in said delinquent books, which was not turned over to the city when collected.

We find in tar receipts not entered in register or cash sales from November 29, 1893, to October 8, 1895, a shortage of \$24.50.

We find in coke receipts not entered in

20, 1835, to Cover 20, 1835, as short entered in register or cash sales from November 20, 1893, to October 8, 1895, a shortage of

\$43 48.
We find they have charged the city in the year 1894, three times for one freight bill of \$52 36, making an overcharge of \$194 72, giving the trustees credit for that amount too much, and under the that amount too much, and under the mode of doing business in this office at that time, would admit of that amount being taken out of the cash drawer and therefore make a loss to the city of \$104.72.

therefore make a loss to the city of \$104 72.

We find they have charged the city in the year 1834, three times for the vouchers turned over by the retiring board in 1833 to the said board of gas trustees, amounting to \$376 46, making an overcharge of \$762 92, glving the trustees credit for that amount too much as stated before, under the mode of doing business in this office at that time, would admit of that amount their three for make a loss to the city of \$752 92.

We find \$35 88 paid out of check No. 1812, to pay sundry bills and charged to James Gardner, jr., no voucher, making a loss to the city of that amount. We find they have overpaid C. W. Rixey for hauling \$161 82, thereby making a loss to the city of that amount.

We find in April, 1855, they have charged for freight on coal \$611 92. We find a voucher for \$247 32 raised or altered to \$347 32. When we take the proper amount paid for freight \$247 32 off of the amount charged \$611 92, it makes a loss to the city of \$346 40.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

to the city of \$364 60.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

1895.

April 30. To eash paid freight ... \$ 611 92

June - To eash paid freight ... \$ 617 6

To eash paid H.

Floerabelm ... 3,57 76-54,831 44

Feb. 28. By 1,750,61 tons
coal at \$1,25... \$2,187 83

Mar. 31. By \$10,91 tons
coal at \$1,25... \$763 96

Apr. 30. By 1,131,62 tons
coal at \$1,34... 1,515 95-4,466 84

763 06 1,515 95

| 10 N | T SHOULD HAVE BEEN | 1805. | Feb. 28. By 1,750.51 tons | cond at 31.25. | Mch. 31. By 60.01 tons | cond at 31.25. | Cons. 200.01 at 31.25. | Cons. 200.01 at 31.31. | Cons. 200.01 at 31.31

ry Floersheim. 3,527 76

34,466 84 34,466 84

You will see by the above statement how the city was made to lose this amount. Had they made the proper entry of \$247 32, the amount of the voncher before alteration, hastead of the \$611 32 entry as above, then the freight bills paid by the city and the cash paid 11. Floersheim would have balneed the coal bill and the city would have lost nothing.

We would call your attention again to check No. 2212, payable to cash amounting to \$170 58, endorsed by J. A. Holliday & Son. This check was to pay C. P.

All pain banished by Dr. Miles Pain Pills.

Hamilton & Company for putting up a building for the Harvey Process Company. This amount should have been paid by the Harvey Process Company and not by the city. (Copy of bill and check attached to statement.)

We find that it was the custom of the gas board for a while to have people that were not known put un a bonus before turning on the gas. A deposit account was opened for that purpose and cash was made debtor to deposit account. This account has stood open for years with a balance of \$65 20 on the credit side of said account. The trustees ordered the secretary to close said account by drawing a check for above amount and depositing the same to the credit of the trustees, thereby covering the said amount into the cash drawer, and under the mode of doing business in this office at that time, would admit of amount being taken out of the cash drawer and therefore make a loss to the city of \$65 30. (See minute book page 209, check to pay sundry bills.)

Your committee say this for the reason that they turned over to their successors in November, 1895, the exact amount the books showed to a cent. If the moneys charged three times, the trustees getting the credit for ame along with other charges which are mentioned before, the final settlement would have shown that much more than the books showed.

Your committee find the discrepancy to be \$2,000 34.

The report of this committee on February 25, 1896, included a claim for \$12,032 36 against Henry Floersheim or the trustees (as per instructions from the city solicitor, with this committee, be ordered to proceed and collect the amount of this bill from Henry Floersheim or the trustees have done, paying him for all coal delivered up to May 1, 1896, the sum of \$10,437 87, with interest amounting to \$213 94, making the total amount paid to Henry Floersheim what was due him, which the board of gas trustees have done, paying him for all coal delivered up to May 1, 1896, the sum of \$10,437 87, with interest amounting to \$213 94, making the total amount paid to Henry Flo

CONTRACT

Henry Froersheim.

CONTRACT.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 16, 1895.

The within contract between Henry Floersheim, of Failey Ille, Pa., and the city of Wheeling, West Virginia, is hereby renewed for the term of one year, commencing on the 15th day of September, 1895, and ending September 15, 1895, at the following price per ton dollvered at U. & O. yard Cold Hempield). City weights gov. 31.15 per ton of 2.600 hs., for best; \$1.05 for \$2; \$5c for run of mines; \$8c for nut coal; the grade of coal to be selected by the superintendent of the gas Works, and subject to all its provisions in every respect. It is understood that at the signing of this contract the mining rate is \$6c and freight 46c per ton.

Witness our hands and seals this 16th day of September, 1855.

(Seal) E. M. HOLLIDAY, (Seal) E. M. HOLLIDAY, (Scal) E. M. HOLLIDAY, (Scal) E. M. HOLLIDAY, (Scal) E. M. HOLLIDAY, (Scal) E. BUCKMAN, Board of Gas Trustees of the City of Wheeling, W. Va.

HENRY FLOERSHEIM. (Seal)

(Scal) E. BUCKMAN, Wheeling, W. Va. Wheeling, W. Va. HENRY FLOERSHEIM. (Seal) Henry Floersheim furnished coal at the price anamed in this contract just fifteen days. On October 1st, 1855, Henry Floersheim notifies the city gas trustees there has been an advance in the price of mining coal and says; "P. S.—This advance in mining will make the price of iyour coal \$1.30 per ton, delivered at your scales in Wheeling, from October 1st, 1895." Will the city solicitor allow Henry Floersheim to escape again and call this a clerical error, as the city has been paying \$1.30 per ton for coal from October 1st, 1895, su pto March 1st, 1896; Also paying the hauling from Baltimore & Onlo yard (old Hempfield) to the scales, when Henry Floersheim, according to his letter dated October 1st, 1895, agreed to deliver the coal at the scales, provided the trustees allow him \$1.30 per ton for same? You will notice the price of coal was based on the price of digging, 60 cents per ton and remained at that price up to March 1st, 1896, when the price went to 70 cents, and that has been the price a possible of the price of coal would be \$1,40 per ton from March 1st, 1896, then the price has again been reduced to 60 cents per ton for mining. On February 29th, 1896, Henry Floersheim notified the city gas trustees that the price of coal would be \$1,40 per ton from March 1st, 1896. The city gas trustees have been using three-fourths coal at the gas works for quite a while and have been paying \$1.30 per ton for same. Said prices would be all right and according to his letter dated October 1st, 1895, provided the aforesaid Henry Floersheim has been paid on all the coal he has delivered from October 1st, 1896, to September 1st, 1896, to September 1st, 1896, to March 1st, 1896, and 70 cents per ton from March 1st, 1896, to September 1st, 1896, and 70 cents pe

Floerancim reorted February 25th, 1896, we have charged Henry Floershelm for coal delivered in the months of October, November and December, 1895, amounting at 5,445 tons, at 11 cents er ton over charge, \$538 95. The coal delivered in anuary and February, 1896, 3,149 tons at 11 cents per ton, over charge amounts to \$346 29, and the coal delivered from March 1st, 1896, to September 1st, 1896, 5766 tons, at 15 cents per ton over charge, amounts to \$864 90, making a total to September 1st, 1896, of \$1,810 24. Over charge on the amount of coal delivered by Henry Floershelm in eleven months commencing, with October 1st, 1895, and ending August 31, 1896.

We offer for your consideration and adoption the following:
Resolved, That this committee be and is hereby empowered to hire or engage additional counsel.
Resolved, That the city solicitor and this committee, be ordered to proceed and collect the amounts due the city

Resolved, That the city solicitor and this committee, be ordered to proceed and collect the amounts due the city from whomseever is resonsible to the city for same by reports made by the committee February 25th, 1896, and September 22, 18926.

Resolved, That the clerk of the city of Wheeling be authorized to issue his order for \$300 on the city receiver to pay George W. Mobinson in full to date for his services.

his services.

Respectfully submitted.
D. H. TAYLOR, Chairman,
JOHN WATERHOUSE, Sec.
J. R. BUTTS.

J. R. BUTTS.

Mr. Falr moved that the resolutions, so far as they referred to Mr. Robinson, be referred back without action. The chair, however, ruled that the preceding resolution to engage additional counsel was thereupon taken up and adopted. The second resolution was also passed by council. The resolution providing for the payment to George W. Robinson of \$300 for services was then taken up. Mr. Fair moved that it be referred to the committee, for the reason that as he understood it. Robinson was to have received but \$5 a day for his services. Dr. Taylor, of the committee, explained that there was such an arrangement when it was helieved the work of investigation would be finished in thirty days, but since nearly a year had been taken up in the work, the committee had recommended the payment of \$300 for Robinson's services. The Fair motion was adopted and an itemized statement will be had.

The second branch adjourned at \$10 p. Mr. Fair moved that the resolutions



STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.

1852, . . . . . 1896.

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my30 Principal. Wheeling, W. Va. Wheeling & Business & College,

WHEELING, W. VA.

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